4: Hockings E-5 (1962-1977) 1980
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273 this method the liquor does not come into contact with the outside air, and hence is considered stronger. Instead of dripping into a bottle, it is caught in a pan inside the still.

The ten-gallon still will produce 2¼ gallons of liquor. The first bottles collected from it are the stronger since they contain less condensed water vapour, but all of the bottles are re-mixed before sale to achieve a uniform strength. Usually 3/4 gallon of water is added at this point (i.e., a ratio of 1:3). But a much finer quality of arrack can be made for one's own consumption: its basis is not plain water, but rather one part of water to one part of natural fruit juices from oranges, berries and crushed bananas, and refined sugar is used in place of the crude variety. The result is considered a very healthy drink but is not readily available. When prohibition is not in force, (432) Badagas usually buy their liquor in stores rather than make this arrack.

No liquor is made from the potatoes, carrots, aloe, and other European vegetables available in the Nilgiris, but one old man reported that an intoxicating beverage could be made from freshly ground prince's feather mixed with the milk of a buffalo that had just given birth. To become intoxicated by this drink, he said, one should sit near the fire or in the sunlight for a while.

Smoking

276 (273) 2.7. Women rarely drink liquor except medicinally, as for example after childbirth, but older women do smoke. Before cigarettes became available they used to roll some tobacco leaf in the broad leaf of the buckthorn bush, hold it together with a finger ring, and smoke it like a cigarette. There was also a vine, the common pepper of Ootacamund, which, if cut to a short length and dried, could be smoked like a cigarette because of its hollow stem.

In the early days tobacco had to be imported from the plains, and only the wealthy could afford it. Cigars are still a prestige item today, and it is cigars that a few old women (always post-menopausal) now smoke in place of the earlier *elebati* ("leaf-smoke"). Women of the low-status Toreya phratry smoke *bi:dis*, a coarse cigarette; but although cheap they are not the commonest smoking material for Badaga women. What they prefer to do is to share a clay or bone pipe, which is passed around amongst a group of female